





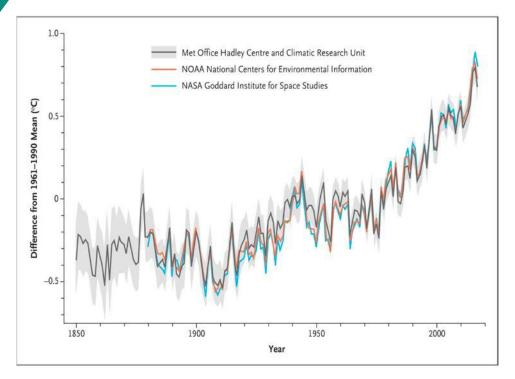
Climate Change on the Double Burden of Malnutrition

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Changes in Surface Temperature 1850-2017



GHG Generation

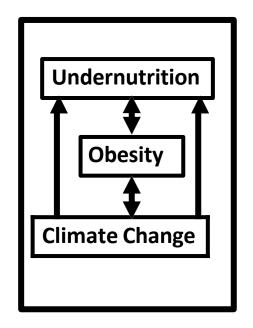
<u>Source</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Global</u>
Food supply	10%	20-25%
Fossil fuels	30%	10%
Food waste	8%	8%

Haines A, Ebi K. NEJM 2019; 380:263



The Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition, and Climate Change: Outcomes, Systems and Drivers





Outcomes

Swinburn B et al. Lancet 2019; 393:791

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The Global Burden of Obesity, Diabetes, Undernutrition, and Climate Change

Obesity

2 billion people worldwide \$2 trillion/year

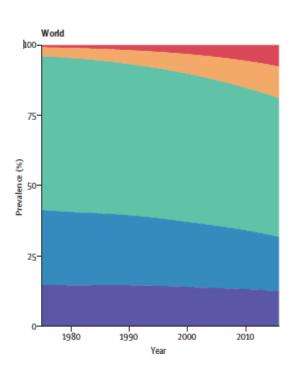
Stunting

155 million children with stunting 815 million people with chronic undernutrition

Malnutrition in all its forms \$3.5 trillion/year

Climate change

5-10% world's GDP



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Syndemic<u>s</u>

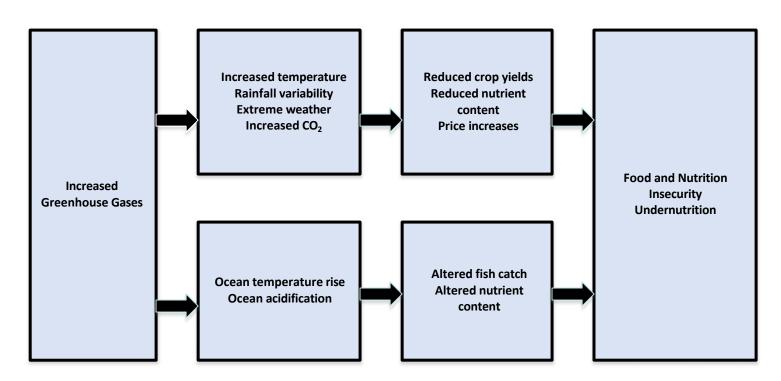
- Clusters of diseases within a population
- Adverse disease-promoting interactions at both biological and biosocial levels
- Large scale social forces that precipitate disease clustering in the first place, often with a disparate impact on marginalized populations

Mendenhall E and Singer M, Curr Opinion HIV and AIDS 2020; 15:213

Examples of Interactions of Obesity, Undernutrition and Climate Change

- Double burden of obesity and stunting in the same children and same population
- Car use, inactivity, obesity, GHG emissions, reduced yields and micronutrient content of crops, food and nutrition insecurity
- Cattle production, GHG emissions, meat consumption and obesity, diabetes, colon cancer and cvd

Impact of Climate Change on Food and Nutrition Security and Undernutrition

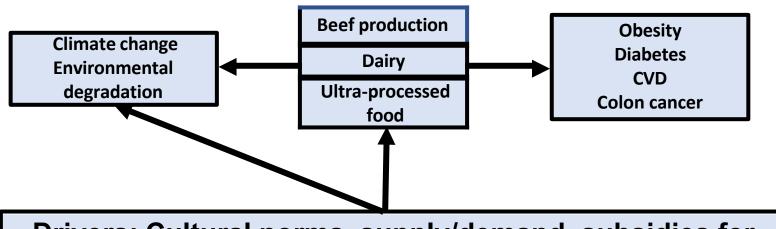


Myers SS et al. Ann Rev Public Health 2017; 38:259

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Contributions of the Agricultural and Food Processing Systems to the Global Syndemics



Drivers: Cultural norms, supply/demand, subsidies for commodity crops, price supports, political power;

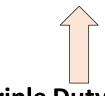
Obesity

Healthier diets for obesity, diabetes and cancer prevention



Undernutrition

Improved nutritional quality and food security



Triple Duty Action

Climate Change

Lower GHGs from agriculture and cattle production

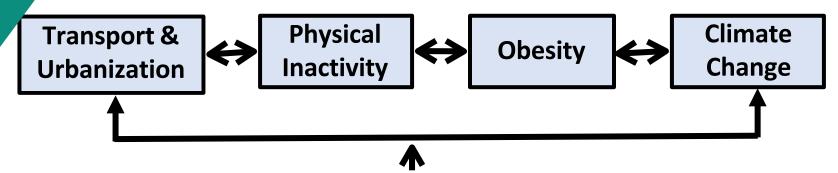


Increase plant-based foods and reduce beef consumption: include externalities in the costs of food; redirect subsidies for commodity crops; communication strategies to increase demand for alternatives; implement sustainable food labels and sustainable dietary guidelines

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Contributions of Urban Design, Land Use and Transport Systems to the Global Syndemics



Drivers: Structural racism impacts destination accessibility, employment distribution, neighborhood design; car culture; cheap fuel supported by fossil fuel lobby and subsidies; increased exposure to pollutants in low income communities

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Obesity

Increased physical activity, less sedentary time



Undernutrition

Cheaper transport, access to healthy food and employment



Climate Change

Lower GHGs from motorized transport



Triple Duty Action

Modal shifts in transport: address structural racism – connect jobs to people; implement interconnected and mixed use neighborhoods; redesign infrastructure to support physical and public transport systems, eliminate subsidies for fossil fuel production, increase gasoline tax

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Lancet Commission's Recommendations

- Reduce poverty and inequities to reduce the impact of the Global Syndemic on the most vulnerable populations
- Fully implement human rights obligations to protect socially disadvantaged populations, especially children and women
- Reduce the impact of large commercial interests on policy development and in generating policy inertia
- Eliminate subsidies for gasoline and commodity crops
- Provide and communicate actionable strategies about products and practices that contribute to climate change
- Support and mobilize community coalitions to pressure local actions
- Establish a framework convention to increase pressure to create healthy and sustainable food systems

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